

Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME II.—No. 243.1

CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Major-General JOHN POPE succeeds General HOOKER, who has been relieved from duty in New York, on account of continued ill health. General HANCOCK takes POPE's place in the West.

A Special Committee of the Senate have agreed to report a bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for temporary repairs of the Mississippi levees. The bill will pass the Senate, and several prominent members of the House have indicated an intention to vote for it.

The total receipts from internal revenue, customs, direct taxes, sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources for the fiscal year ending to-day will, it is estimated at the Treasury Department, reach \$50,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue, as estimated, will be \$370,000,000. From direct tax about \$2,000,000. From sales of public lands \$600,000. From miscellaneous sources \$65,000,000.

The President pardoned three persons to-day, viz., Mrs. MARY COLE, Mrs. MARY W. ANDERSON, and C. P. DANIEL, of Green county, Georgia. All these applicants came under the \$20,000 clause of the Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to all Collectors of Customs, directing them to show the amount of money used, and the disposition made thereof, under the Act of March 3, 1865. By the section of this Act, which provides that ten dollars shall be paid to Collectors by the master, captain, or owner of any vessel coming from foreign ports, for every passenger, other than cabin passengers, above the age of eight years—who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease.

The land offices in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, are to be consolidated at Montgomery, Ala., Tallahassee, Fla., New Orleans, Little Rock, Ark., and at Jackson, Miss.

The report in the ROUSSEAU-GRIFFIN case will be made in the early part of the week. It is now believed that ROUSSEAU will be expelled; as he has specially declared that he called him for words used in debate.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate has adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the propriety of purchasing grounds of not less than one hundred acres, for a public park and site for the President's mansion. The Senate passed National Telegraph Bill. On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and agreed to a Committee of Conference. The Indian Appropriation Bill was passed to-day.

The House was engaged to-day in the consideration of the Tariff Bill. Mr. POLAND offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that ALBERT ELWORE, recently nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Collector of Customs at Mobile, held office at one time under the late Confederate Government, and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of the official oath filed by said ELWORE.

New York News.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Joint Committee of the City, State and Federal authorities have agreed to take the lower part of the City Hall as a site for the new postoffice—the United States Government paying the city \$500,000.

A case of Cholera was reported to the Board of Health yesterday. The Commissioners or Excise have received \$1,100,855 license fees. The Commissioners have been served with 280 injunctions, arising out of Judge CARDOZO's decision.

Special dispatches state that the disbursements of the Treasury, for the week just ended, were: For the War Department \$3,904,764; Navy Department \$1,791,023; Department of the Interior \$18,141; total amount for the Departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, was \$395,925,634. The amount of National Bank currency, issued last week, was \$1,320,980, making a total amount issued thus far \$282,555,440.

Mexican News.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A letter from a source to be credited, dated Tampico, Mexico, June 15, says that the people of Huixtla, and all the other principal towns in the Huasteca District, have risen again in favor of JUAREZ. Victoria is also in the hands of the Juaristas. The letter says the Juaristas will take Tampico from the Imperialists; its capture being entirely feasible, as it is garrisoned entirely by Mexicans impressed into the service, who will not fight against their own people.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: MARTIN F. CONWAY, of Richmond, Va., an ex-member of Congress from Kansas, as Consul to Marseilles, France; CHARLES DAVIS, of Nashville, Tenn., and JOEL GRISBARD, of Windsor, N. C., as Collectors of Customs; and THOMAS L. CUTHBERT as Naval Officer at Charleston, S. C.

Preparations for the Fourth of July.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The committee of arrangements for the reception on the Fourth of July have provided accommodations for the President and Cabinet, and for Generals GRANT, MEADE and HANCOCK at the Lapierre House.

Vermont Democratic Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 29.—The Democratic State Convention has nominated CHAS. A. DAVENPORT for Governor. They reaffirmed trust and confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, endorsed President JOHNSON'S reconstruction policy, and demanded the taxation of United States bonds.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton dull; declined one cent. Sales 12,000 bales at 36@38c. Flour steady; sales of 10,000 bbls. Southern quoted at \$10 10 @17. Wheat fair for prime, dull for inferior;

sales 7000 bushels. Choice Milwaukee \$2 55. Corn declined; sales 90,000 bushels, at 85@87½. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales 10,000 bbls. at \$32. Lard dull at 19@22. Whiskey dull. Sugar quiet. Turpentine steady, at 82@83. Rosin steady, at \$3@8.50. Gold, 53½.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, June 30.—Cotton dull; sales 300 bales. Middlings 33c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—Cotton very dull; sales 1000 bales. Low middling 32 to 34 cents. Gold 51. Sterling 65. New York exchange ½ premium.

Late Markets.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Flour active, and advanced 10c to 15c. Wheat active, and advanced 3c to 3½c. Sales at \$1 74 to \$1 74½ for No. 1, and \$1 06 to \$1 13 for No. 2. Corn active at 54c to 55½c for No. 1, and 53c to 53½c for No. 2. Oats dull at 32c to 33c for No. 1, and 30c to 30½c for No. 2. Provisions dull. Freight active at 12c to 12½c on Corn to Buffalo. Receipts to-day—5000 bbls Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5000 bbls Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Flour firm, but quiet. Wheat quiet at \$2 06½ for No. 1. Receipts to-day, 350 bbls Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Oats, 6000 bushels Corn. Shipments, 4000 bbls Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Mess Pork firm at \$23. Whiskey steady, Gold 152 to 153. Lard dull at 21½c to 21½c.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Flour and grain dull and prices are unchanged. Wheat dull but little done, prices unchanged. Corn dull at 80 to 81c. Oats dull at 44 to 47c. Whiskey unchanged. Mess Pork held at \$22 80; but some 200 bbls procured at \$22. Bulk meats are firm at 14, 17 and 19c. Bacon held more firmly; shoulders 16c; sides 19, and clear sides 21½. Lard dull at 21½ to 21½. Groceries firm but quiet. Gold 153 to 154.

St. Louis, June 27.—Flour and Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn more active at 62 to 71c. Pork 33c. Bacon Clear sides 21½c.

LATEST BY THE MAIL.

Congressional.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, June 27.—The District Negro Suffrage Bill was up in the Senate to-day, and was debated at length. It will come up again to-morrow, and it is believed that a majority of that body will vote for it. The President would undoubtedly veto it if it should pass both Houses, so there is not much probability of its enactment this session.

TAX ON GAS.

The next amendment was to insert a proviso authorizing all gas companies whose price for gas is fixed by law to add on the tax. The yeas and nays were called for and refused, and the vote was taken by tellers, resulting in yeas 58, to nays 58, so the amendment was concurred in.

The remaining Congressional news is unimportant, and has been anticipated by telegraph.

Foreign.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

[From the Journal des Debats.]

Those who reproach Italy for her alliance with Prussia seem to us not to understand the immense advantage of that alliance. Italy has gained nothing less than the rupture of the German unity—that unity which was held up to us as a scarecrow. The ever ready coalition of Germany has existed ever since 1815, and it has naturally and spontaneously asserted itself in every great European crisis. Prussia, which now asks for the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation, had always maintained hitherto the principle that the Austrian possessions in Italy were German territory, under the guarantee of Germany. In 1848, when it might have been thought that the German revolution would join hands with the Italian revolution, we saw, on the contrary, the German Democrats side with Austria against Italy. Every one knows, and the Emperor declared, in one of his messages to the Chambers, that the reason why the war of 1859 was suddenly brought to a close before Italy was free from the Alps to the Adriatic was that Germany threatened to move, and that Prussia herself was coming to the assistance of her confederate. And when in 1862 Prussia recognized the Kingdom of Italy, did she not stipulate as a condition that Venice should form part of the Confederation? Scarcely four years ago Prussia spoke thus, and now that she offers to aid Italy in obtaining Venice, Italy is to let such an occasion escape her. And now that the German coalition is dissolving of itself, France is to re-establish and support it. It is a thorough incongruity.

SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA.

[Berlin (June 19) Correspondence of the London Times.]

Strange news reaches us from Cracow. The Russian force which has been long concentrated in Southern Poland, and is now slowly advancing in the direction of the Silesian frontier, will, it is surmised in Austrian Poland, take up such a position as to eventually be at the disposal of the Kaiser. This may be a mere report, the ephemeral offspring of anxiety and credulity; still, as so many other things thought to be impossible are on the point of being realized, it is not perhaps ill-advised in a correspondent to repeat the improbable. No doubt Russia has of late been more favorable to the Vienna than the Berlin Cabinet; but if the Emperor Alexander could resolve so far to forget the almost fatal respect he ever vindicated for the person of his reverend uncle William I. as to fight him in the open field, it would be unintelligible why he does not go a little further; and veto the war altogether.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENT POWERS. A French financier and political economist has examined the financial position of the three Powers about to engage in war, and setting aside the advantage which each may derive from the gallantry of its army and the skill of its generals, he seeks out the one who shall be best served by its material resources. He begins with Prussia, whose finances, previous to Count Bismarck's administration, were in excellent order. Her funded debt was only about 400,000,000, and her annual expenditure 224,000,000—only the third of that of France. Count Bismarck, however, called 500,000 men to arms, and all the savings of former Ministers have been expended. Confidence, moreover, is destroyed, so that Prussian paper money is at a discount, and the Prussian bank has found it necessary to raise its discount to 9½ per cent.

Turning to Austria, he says the financial picture is very dark. Austria has not ceased to increase the deficiency in her budget during the last eighteen years, and to contract loan upon loan. Consequently her debt is increasing, and her credit is diminishing in an equal proportion. The Austrian debt is estimated at 2,400,000,000. The Austrian Minister of Finance has increased all the taxes, so as to arrive at a revenue of 400,000,000. The interest on the debt absorbs so much of the revenue, that it will be impossible to maintain the present standing army with the balance. Her bankruptcy is becoming imminent, but the loss will fall chiefly on Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Antwerp and Brussels, from which Austria receives her supplies of money.

Leaving the Government of Francis Joseph, he arrives at that of Victor Emanuel. The Italian debt in 1860, after the annexation of Tuscany and the Marches, amounted to 1,100,000,000. It has been since doubled. The Italian Rentes was quoted at 84 in May, 1861; at present it is quoted at 87. The Italian Government has been constantly increasing its army since 1860 without engaging in war. It has, moreover, contracted engage-

ments with railway companies which amount to above £2,000,000 a year. The two-thirds of these railways are completed, but their bonds have fallen considerably below par. The Italian Government has just issued paper money, which, according to the Finance, is at a discount of 20 per cent. The truth is that there is no fixed rate at which Italian paper money can be converted into gold. It is under these auspices that the Italian Government is about to attack the Quadrilateral.

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

[Military Correspondence of the London Times.]

BERLIN, Monday, June 11. * * * The King has apparently been discussing the plan of the campaign during the last three days. On Saturday he had a long interview with General von Schack, who commands the Fourth corps d'armee, and Prince Auguste, of Wurtemberg, who is the General of the Corps of the Guards. He was afterward engaged for several hours with General von Roon, the Minister of War, when Generals von Moltke, von Alvensleben and von Treckow were also present. Of course nothing that passes at these secret meetings ever comes out, but a general impression is floating about to-day that in the event of war being declared it is expected that Austria will attack Silesia. This step would almost drive the Prussians to Dresden, on Dresden, and thus Austria would cast upon the Cabinet of Berlin the odium of being the first to invade Federal territory. It is believed that immediately the Prussian van crosses the frontier into Saxony, the news of its advance will be telegraphed to Glin; Benedek's troops, on the Bohemian frontier of Saxony, and that they will at once move upon Dresden. Should there be any foundation for this impression, the race to Dresden will be a close one. The Prussians have the longer distance to go over, and as means will, in all probability, be taken by Saxony to allow some part at least of the Austrian army to travel by railway, the Austrian advanced guard has a good chance of first gaining possession of the Saxon capital. It is quite natural to suppose that Gen. Benedek will attempt to carry the war into Saxony and Southern Brandenburg, both because the line between the Bohemian frontier and Berlin, his probable objective point, is shorter by that route than by Silesia, and because he is said to be desirous of taking advantage of the flat plains of Saxony and the Upper Spree for the action of the much-vaunted Austrian cavalry. All anticipations of a campaign must, however, be mere speculations; a single shower of rain, or the accidental capture of an aide-de-camp carrying an order, may mar the most skillful strategical combinations, even after they have been carefully planned and maturely considered, how much more liable to alteration must ideas be which are formed before the opening of a campaign, when the positions of an enemy, whose movements are shrouded by a curtain of mountains, can barely be guessed at, and whose numbers cannot be even approximately ascertained. The Italians have probably given the Austrians some reasons to fear an attack on Hungary, for a large Austrian army is reported to have been carried suddenly to the Bosnian frontier. If this report is well founded the nucleus of this army is probably some portion of the reserves of the force which is now under the command of Gen. Benedek in Bohemia and Moravia.

NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

FROM NAPOLEON'S recent letter to the French Legislature, on the present state of affairs in Europe, we make the following extracts: "In the war which we have just won, we have done two interests—the maintenance of the European equilibrium and the maintenance of that which we have contributed to constitute in Italy."

But to save these two interests does not the moral force of France suffice? In order that her voice shall be listened to will she be obliged to draw the sword? I do not think so.

If, in spite of our efforts, the hopes of peace are not realized, we are nevertheless reassured by the declarations of the Courts engaged in the conflict, that whatever be the results of the war, none of the questions which touch us shall be resolved without the assent of France.

Let us, then, continue in a vigilant neutrality; and, strong in our disinterestedness, animated by a sincere desire to see the nations of Europe forget their quarrels, and unite in the cause of civilization, liberty and progress, let us still remain confident in our right and calm in our force. Whereupon, M. le Ministre, I pray God to keep you in His holy guard. NAPOLEON.

HOW THE LETTER IS RECEIVED IN FRANCE.

[From the Constitutionnel (semi-official) June 13.]

The letter which the Emperor has addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs is an eloquent summary of the policy followed by the French Government since the day on which the difficulties now about to be abandoned to the hazards of war first disturbed and agitated Europe. This noble language, inspired by profound wisdom and the most sincere love of peace, will be heard throughout the whole world—will even predominate over the noise of war.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES, OF PRUSSIA. If the Prussian armies are put forward under the command of Prince Frederick Charles, they will have no very remarkable leader, since the Prince is mainly distinguished as the son-in-law of Queen Victoria, and is said to be afflicted with the chronic stupidity which affects Prussian princes. He will necessarily be surrounded by a very able staff, and men of military genius will command his corps. But when he comes to cope with Marshal Benedek he will have a tried soldier to compete with, and Prussia will need all her resources and her best generals to be successful.

FUN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The noble solemn duties of commencement at the University are to have a humorous prelude to-day. On the steps of the rotunda, the faculty deeming the proceedings too undignified for the public hall, four prizes are to be distributed; a pair of hand-some boots to the ugliest man, a pair of earrings to the most conceited man, a fashionable hat to the prettiest man, and a stick of candy three inches taller than himself and weighing ten and a half pounds to the shortest man in the college. Appropriate speeches—several of them in verse—will be made by the presenter and recipient of each prize, and to enhance the ludicrous feature of the performance the strongest contrasts have been studied in the ceremonies. Thus a giant of six feet seven is to accompany the shortest man to receive his candy, while the tallest man in college will be towed up by the second candidate on the list of the shortest. The presentation speeches are to be made by candidates who came nearest to the winning of the several prizes, and a "Jeff" who knows, informs us that some of them are brim full of wit and humor.

The stick of candy was won by the son of one of our most esteemed fellow-citizens—a young gentleman whose lack of height does not prevent him from being one of the most promising students which the University boasts.—Petersburg Index.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Saturday evening last a difficulty occurred in this place between Geo. C. Sanders and John Hughes, which resulted in the killing of the latter by the former. It seems that Hughes, under the influence of liquor, struck Sanders with a crutch—which he had to use in walking—when Sanders retreated some distance, drawing a pistol and threatening to kill him if he approached. Hughes, disregarding the threat, advanced towards Sanders, who fired at him three times, one ball entering the left breast, producing his death on the following Monday morning. The general impression seems to be that Sanders was justifiable in killing his antagonist under the circumstances.

Recent disclosures, however, have changed public sentiment to some extent, and Sanders has absconded.—Bainbridge Chart.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, June 26.—Superintendent KENNEDY, of the police force, having decided that the injunction granted by Judge CARDOZO applies only to the cases of HOLT and PAUL FALK, these wholesale dispensers of Sunday lager and Schweitzer Kase had the game in their own hands, or rather in their own gardens, again last Sunday. In order to reach PAUL FALK'S "Lion Park, Belvidere," it is of course necessary to take the cars. This your readers can do with me, free of all expense, and ride with me (on last Sunday) without paying any fare to, or having any fear of, the conductor. Halting one of the Eighth Avenue cars we jump in, but of course cannot get a seat; we, therefore, stand up, and jolt, and shake, and juggle; and juggle, and shake, and jolt, and listen, with an assumed appearance of interest, to a very edifying German conversation. The conductor calls for his fare; I pay him six cents, and your readers ride free. At Fifty-ninth street we change cars, and paying but five cents this time, ride up to the end of the Central Park, or One Hundred and Tenth street. A long and beautiful walk leads us to the garden, and here we behold thousands of Germans assembled. German gentlemen indulging in innocent little recreations—shooting at targets—taking their little ones to ride on the circular platform, on the wooden horses, in the pretty little wooden cars—taking their wives to swing and all enjoying, themselves in the most orderly and innocent manner.

We walk around the well shaded grounds, and at last, growing thirsty, and catching the infection of the lager beer mania, we enter the great building where it is so freely circulated. On the first floor about fifteen hundred men, women and children imbibing at one time fifteen hundred glasses of lager, and paying their particular respects to fifteen hundred stout fellows of Schweitzer Kase. The ladies have their mouths full of cheese—the children, darning indigestion, have their mouths likewise full, whilst the men drink beer, eat cheese, and smoke segars, apparently at one and the same time. On the second floor, a large hall, open at the sides, about two thousand or twenty-five hundred cheese-eaters and beer-drinkers are hard at work. On the story above is a balcony or piazza, also private apartments—cheese and beer again. On the roof even, a large assemblage of ladies, gentlemen and babies vigorously attacking the Schweitzer and swallowing cool draughts of lager. Twelve thousand Germans assembled at a time, all imbibing, and yet not the slightest disorder or disturbance, to mar the pleasure of the beer drinking or the innocent enjoyment of the cheese frolic. From fifty thousand to one hundred thousand glasses of beer are consumed every Sunday, and Judge CARDOZO's health (and confusion to the Excise Board) has been drunk in enough beer to float a seventy-four man-of-war.

Speaking of Judge CARDOZO, reminds me of a circumstance that happened on the evening of the day on which he rendered his decision. A large number of Germans were so elated therewith, that they held an informal meeting, at which much beer was drunk, many good speeches made, a quantity of bad segars smoked, and, to wind up, the Judge's name was proposed as a candidate for the next mayoralty.

The Fenians had a grand demonstration on Sunday, near Jones' Wood. STEPHENS harangued the crowd, whose thirst for glory had been so suddenly quenched by the interference of Uncle Sam, and whose thirst for whiskey cock-tails had been increased by the restrictions imposed by the Excise Board—they, however, cheered STEPHENS' speech, and when their throats grew parched and dry, they contented themselves, or rather did not content themselves, with soda-water and ginger-pop.

The best engravings of the Confederate leaders that I have ever seen are now being published by Messrs. JULIUS TAYLOR & Co. They are the finest lined mezzotint steel engravings. The plate for that of General LEE cost \$750. The list so far includes JEFFERSON DAVIS, GENERAL LEE, JOHNSTON and STONEWALL JACKSON. WADE HAMPTON'S will appear next.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of bridging Broadway at Fulton-street, has been handed in. The Committee reports favorably—the Mayor has affixed his signature, and the work will soon be a *fait accompli*.

I had almost omitted to mention that beside the great STEPHENS' meeting, held on Sunday, the Fenians had another grand turn-out last night, where Head Centre ROBERTS held forth—this meeting was held at Union Square. The principal stand was directly in front of the Maison Doree, and around it were placed Chinese lamps, which lit up the eager countenances of the Irish assemblage. I am not aware that any important result occurred from the meeting, except that it worked well for the interests of the Maison Doree, last night at least.

The Maison Doree (or golden house) is located in Fourteenth-street, near Broadway, and is intended to be, *par excellence*, the aristocratic eating saloon of New York. The place is, of course, fixed up in very elegant style, but there is very little taste exhibited in the ginger-bread gold daubings on the front. The *creme de la creme* do, most undoubtedly, patronize the Maison; but it has not succeeded even in fairly rivaling DEMONICO'S.

Only four deaths from cholera have been reported in the past week. No new cases were reported yesterday to the Board of Health. The cholera has made a dead failure in this city, and will probably hang its head and withdraw in shame and disgrace.

The Executive Committee of the Union War Prisoners' Association handed over last night to the Right Rev. Bishop LYONS the sum of \$1235, the proceeds of a lecture delivered May 27 by JAMES T. BRADY at the Cooper Institute. The donation is intended to be applied to the rebuilding of the Catholic Orphan Asylum of your city. About \$600 was added to this amount by private subscription.

Two gentlemen of the highest respectability and standing, both being prominent members of the Union Club of this city, have simultaneously disappeared from their homes and places of business, and the knowing ones say that an affair of honor is on the tapis, which will end either in pistol and coffee or pistols and coffins.

Theatres all doing a fine business. Weather intensely, meltingly, suffocatingly sudoriferous. MOULTRIE.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Abbeville, October 18, 1865, Dr. EDWARD GOUGH PORCHER, late Surgeon U. S. A., eldest son of F. A. PORCHER, of Charleston, aged twenty-six years and four months.

In Charleston, June 16, 1866, FREDERICK GEORGE PORCHER, youngest son of F. A. PORCHER, of Charleston, aged twenty-two years and two months.

NOTICE.—ARTHUR P. LINING, ESQ., will deliver a Lecture, *This Evening*, at 8½ o'clock, at the Charleston Commercial College, No. 366 (in the Bend) King-street, on Commercial Law. Subject—"Contract of Sale." For further particulars, see advertisement in another column. 1 July 2

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE SHIP SOUTHERN RIGHTS, Captain ROSS, having been entered at the Custom House under the Five Day Act, will discharge her cargo at Accommodation Wharf. All articles not permitted will be sent to store. 1 July 2

RAYENEL & CO.

ESTATE OF HENRY RENKEN, DECEASED.—All persons having claims against said Estate will render statement of the same, attested, within time prescribed by law, and those indebted will make payment to MRS. META RENKEN, C. DREYER, Administratrix and Adm. Instalator. 1 July 2

ESTATE NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the Estate of the late FERDINAND SCHROEDER will present them duly attested, and persons indebted will make payment to the undersigned, EMILY W. STAATS, Administratrix. 1 July 2

NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS AFTER date application will be made to the Relief Loan Association for renewal of Certificate of Stock No. —, for Ten Shares, in the name of T. S. HEPFON, the same having been lost. 1 July 2

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER MERCHANT'S Line Steamer LULIE, from Baltimore, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Brown & Co.'s South Wharf. All Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense. 1 June 29

ESTATE NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the Estate of the late DR. JOHN A. WARREN, will present them duly attested; and persons indebted will make payment to BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, ESQ., Attorney at Law, Waterborough; or JOHN S. BENJ. STOKES, Administrator. 1 June 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT three months after date application will be made to the Legislature for renewal of Certificate of Stock, standing in the names of B. N. HART & H. N. HART, which were burnt in the conflagration of Columbia, S. C. S. HART, Secy. 1 June 1

NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS AFTER date application will be made for RENEWAL (the original being burnt) OF CERTIFICATES No. 1039 for 20 Shares issued March 2, 1867, and No. 1430 for 10 Shares June 6, 1868, in the Charleston Gas Light Company in the name of JOHN SCHNIEBLE. 1 June 1

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—ORANGE-BURG DISTRICT.—IN CHANCERY.—In pursuance of an order made by Chancellor J. P. OANON, the Creditors of the late JAMES POPE, Sr., of Beaufort District, S. C., are required to present and prove their demands against the said Estate, before me, within three months from the date of this notice. V. D. J. JAMISON, Com'r. 1 Commissioner's Office, Orangeburg C. H., April 22, 1866. 1 June 2

THE WEEKLY RECORD CAN BE PUBLISHED AT H. P. RUGG'S, Market-street, and M. M. QUINN'S, King-street, at which places newspapers can be supplied. 1 June 2

No power ill sold from the Office 1 June 2

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all the summer. Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only. 1 June 25

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD EYES made new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address: E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York. 1 Nov-2

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chills, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 60 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. 1 June 4

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, Presents to the attention of Mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Which greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, and allaying ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know of an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and PLEDGE OURSELVES FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face outside of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price only 35 Cents per Bottle. For sale by

KING & CASSIDY.

February 14 6.10